

M A N U A L  
OF THE

Medical Society

OF THE  
COUNTY OF KINGS.



"SCIENTIA SALUSQUE DEO."

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## MANUAL

OF THE

# Medical Society of the County of Kings.

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CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF MEMBERS,

LIST OF ACTIVE MEMBERS,

BY-LAWS AND CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.

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BROOKLYN:

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1872.

# OFFICERS, 1872.

## THE COUNCIL.

### President.

WM. HENRY THAYER, M. D.

### Vice-President.

ALEX. J. C. SKENE, M. D.

### Secretary.

RICHARD M. WYCKOFF, M. D.

### Ass't Secretary.

AUDLEY HASLETT, M. D.

### Treasurer.

J. S. PROUT, M. D.

### Librarian.

WILLIAM W. REESE, M. D.

### Censors.

SAMUEL G. ARMOR, M. D.

J. H. HOBART BURGE, M. D.

JOHN T. CONKLING, M. D.

CHARLES H. GIBERSON, M. D.

HOMER G. NEWTON, M. D.

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### Orator.

ALPHEUS B. CROSBY, M. D.

### Alternate.

ALEXANDER HUTCHINS, M. D.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY.

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On Monday, February 22, 1822, Drs. CHARLES BALL, MATTHEW WENDELL, JOHN CARPENTER, W. D. CREED, FRANCIS H. DU-BOIS, and ADRIAN VANDERVEER, practicing physicians in the County of Kings, met in the village of Flatbush to discuss the propriety of forming a County Medical Society.

March 2, 1822.—An adjourned meeting was held in the village of Brooklyn, when it was decided to organize a society, and the following officers were elected :

CORNELIUS LOW,	<i>President.</i>
MATTHEW WENDELL,	<i>Vice-President.</i>
ADRIAN VANDERVEER,	<i>Secretary.</i>
JOHN CARPENTER,	<i>Treasurer.</i>

At the same meeting, By-Laws for the government of the Medical Society of the County of Kings were adopted, and it was resolved that the anniversary meeting be held on the second Monday in April.

# Chronological List of Members.

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## Members who founded the Society, April 8, 1822.

*CORNELIUS LOW,	licensed	1782
*FRANCIS H. DUBOIS,	"	1802
*MATTHEW WENDELL,	"	1804
*JOS. GEDNEY T. HUNT,	"	1804
*CHARLES BALL,	"	1806
*WILLIAM D. CREED,	"	1809
*JOHN CARPENTER,	"	1812
*ADRIAN VANDERVEER, M. D., Coll. P. and S., N. Y.,		1818
*THOS. WILSON HENRY,	" "	1820

NAME.	GRADUATE OR LICENTIATE OF	DATE OF MEMBERSHIP.
*Nelson L. Hurd,.....	<i>Medical Institution of Yale College, 1822,</i> .....	1823
*Joseph N. Smith,.....	<i>" Society County of Kings, 1827,</i> .....	1824
*Nelson A. Garrison,.....	<i>" " " 1823 ; M.D. Reg's Un. N.Y., 1858,</i> .....	1825
†George Cox,.....	<i>Royal College of Surgeons (London)</i> .....	"
*John Cole, jr.,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1824,</i> .....	1827
*John B. Zabriskie,.....	<i>University of Pennsylvania, 1827,</i> .....	1829
*Isaac J. Rapelye,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1820,</i> .....	1830
*Thos. Jefferson Jones,.....	<i>" " " " Fairfield, 1825,</i> .....	"
*John C. Fanning,.....	<i>" " " " N. Y., 1825,</i> .....	"
*Frederick Buckelew,.....	<i>New Jersey State Medical Society, 1833,</i> .....	"
William G. Hunt,.....	<i>New York State " " 1832,</i> .....	1832
*Ripley E. W. Adams,.....	<i>Rensselaer County Medical Society,</i> .....	"
*Robert Edmond,.....	<i>N. Y. State Medical Society, 1831,</i> .....	1833
*James English Dubois,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. 1832,</i> .....	"
*William H. Van Sinderen.....	<i>" " " " " 1830,</i> .....	"
George Marvin,.....	<i>University of Pennsylvania, 1821,</i> .....	1834
Ferdinand W. Ostrander,.....	<i>N. Y. State Medical Society, 1828,</i> .....	"
*John V. E. Vanderhoef,.....	<i>Medical Society, County of Kings, 1833,</i> .....	"
*Samuel Boyd, jr.,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1828,</i> .....	"
*Frederick W. Hurd,.....	<i>N. Y. State Medical Society, 1834,</i> .....	"
Jno. Sullivan Thorne,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1829,</i> .....	"
†Cyrus Frink,.....	<i>Harvard University, 1824,</i> .....	"
*Lucius Hyde,.....	<i>N. Y. State Medical Society, 1825,</i> .....	1835

NAME.	GRADUATE OR LICENTIATE OF	DATE OF MEMBERSHIP.
Theodore L. Mason,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1825,</i> .....	1835
†Samuel C. Merwin,.....	<i>University of Pennsylvania, 1829,</i> .....	"
Joseph Howard,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1831,</i> .....	"
‡John P. Tarbell,.....	<i>N. Y. State Medical Society, 1827,</i> .....	"
*Purcell Cooke,.....	<i>Ct. Med. Soc. 1824 ; M. D. Regents, Univ., N. Y., 1851,</i> .....	"
Chauncey Lewis Cooke,.....	<i>Medical Institution of Yale College, 1829</i> .....	"
*Thomas B. Downing,.....	<i>College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1834,</i> .....	"
*Henry Willsher,.....	<i>Royal College of Surgeons, (London)</i> .....	"
*Samuel Hart,.....	<i>N. Y. State Medical Society, 1834,</i> .....	"
*Theodore F. King,.....	<i>College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1827</i> .....	"
*Peter McGivney,.....	<i>Medical Society of Orange County,</i> .....	"
*Abraham Van Pelt,.....	" " " " <i>Herkimer County,</i> .....	"
Charles Rowland,.....	<i>Medical Institution of Yale College, 1824,</i> .....	"
*Jonathan W. Brooks,.....	<i>Jefferson Medical College, Penn., 1835,</i> .....	"
†Alfred C. Post,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1827,</i> .....	"
George Gilfillan,.....	" " " " " " <i>1834,</i> .....	1836
*George C. Ball,.....	<i>New York State Medical Society, 1835,</i> .....	"
*Bradley Parker,.....	<i>Medical Department, Dartmouth College, 1824,</i> .....	"
†Henry Forrester Spear,.....	<i>Berkshire Medical Institution, 1826,</i> .....	1837
†David M. Schoonmaker,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1836,</i> .....	"
†H. H. Dexter,.....	<i>N. Y. State Medical Society,</i> .....	1838
John Condit Halsey,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1834,</i> .....	1839
Christopher R. McClellan,.....	<i>University of Maryland, 1835,</i> .....	"
†Junius J. Hulbert,.....	<i>N. Y. County Medical Society, 1839,</i> .....	1841
†Dayton Decker,.....	<i>New York State Medical Society, 1840,</i> .....	"
†Robert Rosman,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1832,</i> .....	1842
Wm. Kellogg Brown,.....	<i>Medical Department, Dartmouth College, 1829,</i> .....	"
George I. Bennet,.....	<i>University, City of New York, 1842,</i> .....	"
†Rufus Belden,.....	<i>Berkshire Medical Institution, 1834,</i> .....	"
†John W. Corson,.....	<i>Albany " College, 1842,</i> .....	"
†David Fisher Atwater,.....	<i>Medical Institution, Yale College, 1842,</i> .....	"
*Ezekiel Ostrander,.....	<i>Columbia College, Medical Department, 1804,</i> .....	"
*Dudley Atkins,.....	<i>University of Pennsylvania, 1820,</i> .....	"
*Edward Bullus,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1833,</i> .....	1843
*Robert McMillan,.....	<i>N. Y. State Medical Society, 1813,</i> .....	1844
William Swift,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1843,</i> .....	"
Wm. Henry Dudley,.....	" " " " " " <i>1842,</i> .....	"
James Harvey Henry,.....	<i>Berkshire Medical Institution, 1827,</i> .....	"
*Wm. Coley Betts,.....	<i>Medical Institution, Yale College, 1843,</i> .....	"
*John McKenna,.....	<i>University, City of New York, 1843,</i> .....	"
Henry J. Cullen,.....	<i>Geneva Medical College; M. S. C. Kings, 1843,</i> .....	"
†Jno. Mosely Moriarty,.....	<i>Harvard University, 1831,</i> .....	"
Jas. Howard Hutchins,.....	<i>Medical Institution, Yale College, 1840,</i> .....	"
†Sam'l. Johnson Osborn,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1844,</i> .....	"
Andrew Otterson,.....	<i>University, City of New York, 1844,</i> .....	1845

## CHRONOLOGICAL LIST.

NAME.	GRADUATE OR LICENTIATE OF	DATE OF MEMBERSHIP.
†Henry L. Benjamin,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, Fairfield</i> , 1832,.....	1845
Daniel Ayres, Jr.,.....	<i>University, City of New York</i> , 1845,.....	"
Chauncey L. Mitchell,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.</i> , 1836,.....	"
*T. Anderson Wade,.....	<i>Berkshire Medical Institution</i> , 1843,.....	"
†John F. Morse,.....	<i>University, City of New York</i> , 1844,.....	"
†Chas. Brueninghausen,.....	" <i>Berlin, Prussia</i> ,.....	1846
†James D. Trask,.....	" <i>City of New York</i> , 1844,.....	"
*Jos. Patrick Colgan,.....	<i>Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania</i> , 1844,.....	1847
*John Cochran,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.</i> , 1843,.....	"
Edwin N. Chapman,.....	<i>Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania</i> , 1845,.....	"
†Chas. Smith Shelton,.....	<i>Medical Institution, Yale College</i> , 1844,.....	"
*Daniel Brooks,.....	<i>Vermont Medical College</i> , 1845,.....	"
Ulric Palmedo,.....	<i>University, Goettingen</i> , 1830, and <i>Berlin</i> ,.....	"
‡Edward E. Price,.....	<i>N. Y. State Medical Society</i> , 1845,.....	1848
†Benjamin Weeks,.....	<i>Vermont Academy of Medicine</i> , 1836,.....	"
John Adams Betts,.....	<i>Medical Institution of Yale College</i> , 1848,.....	"
†Matthew H. Hudson,.....	<i>Berkshire Medical Institution</i> , 1844,.....	"
Wm. Henry Williams,.....	<i>Medical Institution of Yale College</i> , 1847,.....	"
†Edward C. Franklin,.....	<i>University, City of New York</i> , 1844,.....	"
James Crane, Jr., .....	<i>Jefferson Medical College, Penn.</i> , 1829,.....	"
John Ball,.....	<i>University, City of New York</i> , 1846,.....	"
†Edward Hagerty,.....	" <i>of Maryland</i> , 1843,.....	"
Otto Rotton,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.</i> , 1839,.....	"
*Augustus Kalt,.....	<i>University of Bonn, Germany</i> ,.....	1849
†Garritt V. Manley,.....	<i>Castleton Medical College</i> , 1846,.....	"
*Titus William Powers,.....	<i>Medical Institution of Yale College</i> , 1831,.....	"
Horatio Southgate Smith,.....	" <i>Department, Bowdoin</i> " 1843,.....	"
*John G. Ladd,.....	<i>University of Virginia</i> , 1845,.....	"
†Frederick Morris,.....	" " <i>City of New York</i> , 1842,.....	"
Daniel Embury Kissam, .....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.</i> , 1848,.....	1850
Robert R. Rhodes,.....	<i>University, City of New York</i> , 1850,.....	"
*Augustus Robbins,.....	<i>Harvard University</i> , 1832,.....	"
Roger Smith Olmstead,.....	<i>Medical Institution, Yale College</i> , 1849,.....	1852
*Jno. Ludlow Crane.....	<i>University, City of N. Y.</i> 1845,.....	"
*Leonard C. McPhail,.....	" <i>Maryland, 1832, and Paris</i> ,.....	"
Alexander Little,.....	<i>New York Medical College</i> , 1852,.....	1853
*William H. Van Duyne,.....	<i>Medical Society, County Kings</i> , 1857,.....	1857
George Cochran,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.</i> 1852,.....	1858
Joseph C. Hutchison,.....	<i>University of Pennsylvania</i> , 1848,.....	"
*Chas. Edward Isaacs,.....	" " <i>Maryland</i> , 1833,.....	"
John Van Ness,.....	<i>M. S. C. Kings</i> , 1852 ; <i>M. D. Regents, Univ., N. Y.</i> , 1867,	"
*Charles Neuhaus,.....	<i>University of Berlin, Prussia</i> ,.....	"
James Strong,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.</i> , 1855.....	"
Richard Barthelmess,.....	<i>University, Wurtzburg, Bavaria</i> ,.....	"
Arnold Hallett,.....	" <i>City of New York</i> , 1848,.....	"

NAME.	GRADUATE OR LICENTIATE OF	DATE OF MEMBERSHIP.
Samuel J. Swalm,.....	<i>N. Y. State Medical Society, 1845,</i> .....	1858
†Carl Aug. Louis Bauer,.....	<i>University of Berlin, Prussia,</i> .....	"
Richard Miles Buell,.....	<i>Medical Institution, Yale College., 1852,</i> .....	"
*Wm. Ferdinand Heuser.....	<i>University, Marburg, Hesse Cassel, 1843,</i> .....	"
John Byrne.....	<i>University of Edinburgh, 1845,</i> .....	"
Samuel Hart,.....	<i>Harvard University, 1821,</i> .....	"
Dillon S. Landon,.....	<i>University, City of New York, 1849,</i> .....	"
†D. Tompkins Gray,.....	" " " 1852,.....	"
*William Arming,.....	<i>University of Vienna, Austria,</i> .....	"
Jno. T. Gilman Leach,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons., N. Y., 1831,</i> .....	"
Agrippa Nelson Bell,.....	<i>Jefferson Medical College, Penn., 1842,</i> .....	"
John A. Brady,.....	<i>Vermont " " 1852,</i> .....	"
Harrison Teller,.....	<i>Medical Society, Westchester Co., 1838,</i> .....	"
†Lewis Cruger Hasell,.....	<i>University of Pennsylvania, 1852,</i> .....	1859
Jno. Sylvester Young,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1854,</i> .....	"
William E. Mulhallon,.....	<i>Jefferson Medical College, Penn., 1841,</i> .....	"
†John Hill, Jr.,.....	<i>University, City of New York, 1845,</i> .....	"
*Elisha Barber,.....	<i>Harvard University, 1853,</i> .....	"
Orson Hopkins Smith,.....	<i>Vermont Medical College, 1848,</i> .....	"
J. H. Hobart Burge,.....	<i>University, City of New York, 1848,</i> .....	"
Jas. Lorenzo Farley,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1857,</i> .....	"
John Cooper,.....	<i>Royal College of Surgeons (London) 1837,</i> .....	"
James M. Minor,.....	<i>University of Pennsylvania, 1837,</i> .....	"
*Francis M. Potter,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1832,</i> .....	"
†William E. Whitehead,.....	<i>University, City of New York, 1853,</i> .....	"
*Dewitt C. Enos,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1846,</i> .....	"
John T. Conkling,.....	" " " " 1855,.....	"
Henry C. Simms,.....	<i>Jefferson Medical College, Penn., 1855,</i> .....	"
Nelson Luther North,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1854,</i> .....	"
Joseph Mott Turner,.....	<i>Transylvania University, Ky., 1841,</i> .....	"
Charles T. Chase,.....	<i>Jefferson Medical College, Penn., 1850,</i> .....	"
Edward R. Squibb,.....	" " " " 1845,.....	"
*Cornelius H. Murphy,.....	<i>University, City of New York, 1857,</i> .....	"
†Charles G. Rothe,.....	<i>N. Y. Medical College, 1853,</i> .....	"
Homer Lyman Bartlett,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1855,</i> .....	"
*Thomas Turner,.....	<i>University of Pennsylvania, 1850,</i> .....	"
William H. Gardiner,.....	" City of New York, 1847,.....	"
†Hiram Hayden Atwater,.....	<i>Vermont Medical College., 1851,</i> .....	"
Fred. C. De Mund,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1855,</i> .....	"
James S. Hawley,.....	<i>Medical Department, University of Buffalo, 1850,</i> .....	"
*John J. Campbell,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1856,</i> .....	"
James Stewart,.....	<i>Harvard University, 1852,.....</i>	"
†John Malone,.....	<i>Georgetown Medical College,,</i> .....	1860
†W. B. Crandall,.....	<i>Albany " " 1858,.....</i>	"
†Chas. Edw. Briggs,.....	<i>Harvard University, 1856,.....</i>	"

NAME.	GRADUATE OR LICENTIATE OF	DATE OF MEMBERSHIP.
†Benj. Franklin Bassett,.....	<i>Medical Institution, Yale College, 1851,</i> .....	1860
Joseph B. Jones,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1855,</i> .....	"
Timothy M. Ingraham.....	<i>Vermont Medical College, 1845,</i> .....	"
N. W. Leighton,.....	<i>N. Y. " " 1858,</i> .....	"
†Jas. Lawrence Little,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1860,</i> .....	"
Robert Ormiston, Jr.,.....	<i>University of Pennsylvania, 1858,</i> .....	1861
John Geo. Johnson,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1857,</i> .....	"
†Frank Hastings Hamilton,....	<i>University of Pennsylvania, 1833,</i> .....	"
William Law, Jr.,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1851,</i> .....	"
*Richard H. Hinman,.....	<i>" " " " 1858,</i> .....	"
Cornelius H. Schapps,.....	<i>N. Y. State Medical Society, 1840,</i> .....	"
William W. Reese,.....	<i>University of Pennsylvania, 1845,</i> .....	"
Alex. Duncan Willson,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1859,</i> .....	"
Cornelius Olcott,.....	<i>University, City of New York, 1849,</i> .....	"
Isaac Henry Barber,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1851,</i> .....	"
†Chester Parkhurst,.....	<i>Castleton Medical College, 1828,</i> .....	"
Thos. Knowlton Marcy,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1860,</i> .....	"
J William Housel,.....	<i>University of Pennsylvania, 1833,</i> .....	1862
Jos. Edwin Clark,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1849,</i> .....	"
Daniel Albert Dodge,.....	<i>" " " " " 1852,</i> .....	"
Joseph P. Colgan, Jr.,.....	<i>" " " " " 1857,</i> .....	"
Alexander Cochran,.....	<i>" " " " " 1855,</i> .....	"
William Gilfillan,.....	<i>University, Edinburgh,</i> .....	"
*William Hale Davol,.....	<i>Harvard University, 1850,</i> .....	"
Nathaniel Ford,.....	<i>Medical Department, Bowdoin College, 1836,</i> .....	"
†James M. Allen, Jr.,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1856,</i> .....	"
Sam'l Paul McIlroy,.....	<i>" " " " " 1858,</i> .....	1863
Sam'l Fleet Speir,.....	<i>University, City of New York, 1860,</i> .....	"
†Inglis Lough,.....	<i>" " " " " 1861,</i> .....	"
†Jarvis M. Andrews,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1845,</i> .....	"
Edward H. Duggan,.....	<i>Long Island College Hospital, 1861,</i> .....	"
‡Charles W. Bates,.....	<i>University, City of New York, 1860,</i> .....	"
Sam'l Hawley Olmstead,.....	<i>Medical Institution of Yale College, 1861,</i> .....	"
†Edward Bennett,.....	<i>University, City of New York, 1862,</i> .....	"
*Alpheus Bryant Clarke,.....	<i>Medical Institution of Yale College, 1850,</i> .....	1864
Thomas G. Catlin,.....	<i>Medical Society, St. Lawrence Co., 1830,</i> .....	"
Edw. Arnold Whaley,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1851,</i> .....	"
†Geo. H. R. Bennet,.....	<i>University, City of New York, 1860,</i> .....	1865
†John Thornley,.....	<i>" of Pennsylvania, 1838,</i> .....	"
Rich'd Cresson Stiles,.....	<i>" " " " 1854,</i> .....	"
George F. Ayling,.....	<i>Long Island College Hospital, 1864,</i> .....	"
Alex. J. C. Skene,.....	<i>" " " " " 1863,</i> .....	"
John L. Zabriskie,.....	<i>University, City of New York, 1853,</i> .....	"
*Thomas J. C. Kelly,.....	<i>Philadelphia College of Medicine,</i> .....	"

NAME.	GRADUATE OR LICENTIATE OF	DATE OF MEMBERSHIP.
Jarvis S. Wight,.....	<i>Long Island College Hospital, 1864,</i> .....	1865
George K. Smith,.....	<i>University, City of New York, 1859,</i> .....	"
Teunis Schenck,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1865,</i> .....	"
Joshua Green Wilbur,.....	<i>Harvard University, 1862,</i> .....	1866
†John W. Robie,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1861,</i> .....	"
James R. Bird,.....	" " " " " 1858,.....	"
Alexander Hutchins,.....	<i>New York Medical College, 1860,</i> .....	"
Benjamin F. Fessenden,.....	<i>University of Pennsylvania, 1843,</i> .....	"
Wm. Carter Otterson,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1852,</i> .....	"
*Matthew B. Phillips,.....	<i>Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1865,</i> .....	"
Francis Goodwin,.....	<i>Royal College of Surgeons, (London)</i> .....	"
Fred. Henry Colton,.....	<i>Long Island College Hospital, 1864,</i> .....	"
Jonathan S. Prout,.....	<i>National Medical College, 1856,</i> .....	"
Charles Corey,.....	<i>Medical Department, Dartmouth College, 1856,</i> .....	"
Wm. Henry Thayer,.....	<i>Harvard University, 1844,</i> .....	"
Francis W. Bird,.....	<i>Queen's University, Canada, 1859,</i> .....	"
Homer Geo. Newton,.....	<i>University, City of New York, 1863,</i> .....	"
Joel Wilbur Hyde,.....	<i>Medical Institution, Yale College, 1861,</i> .....	"
Ponce Marie Nichtern,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1846,</i> .....	"
John J. Caldwell,.....	<i>New York Medical College, 1858,</i> .....	"
Albert Vickers,.....	<i>University of Maryland,</i> .....	"
Daniel Ambrose,.....	<i>Queen's University, Ireland,</i> .....	"
Thomas Wilde,.....	<i>Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1866,</i> .....	"
†Thomas P. Norris,.....	<i>University, City of New York, 1854,</i> .....	1867
†James McMillan,.....	<i>Long Island College Hospital, 1863,</i> .....	"
Lewis D. Mason,.....	" " " " " 1866,.....	"
*James L. H. Elmendorf,.....	" " " " " .....	"
*George F. Lewis,.....	" " " " " .....	"
Nathan Alden Robbins,.....	<i>Harvard University, 1864,</i> .....	"
Sam'l Nelson Fisk,.....	<i>University, City of New York, 1861,</i> .....	"
Matthew Francis Regan.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1856,</i> .....	"
Henry Cushman Turner.....	" " " " " " 1867,.....	"
John C. Goodridge, Jr.,.....	<i>Long Island College Hospital, 1866,</i> .....	"
Rich'd Morris Wyckoff,.....	<i>Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1864,</i> .....	"
Justus Elmore Gregory,.....	<i>Albany Medical College, 1863,</i> .....	"
Orson C. Sparrow,.....	<i>Long Island College Hospital, 1864,</i> .....	"
Arthur Mathewson,.....	<i>University, City of New York, 1861,</i> .....	"
†Clarence Ewen,.....	<i>Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1862,</i> .....	"
Herbert Fearn,.....	<i>N. Y. Medical College, 1857,</i> .....	"
William Wallace,.....	<i>University of Edinburgh, 1856,</i> .....	"
†Edward A. Brown,.....	<i>Long Island College Hospital, 1861,</i> .....	"
*Orestes M. Pray,.....	<i>Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1863,</i> .....	"
Richard H. Stone,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1866,</i> .....	"
Alfred Large,.....	<i>Long Island College Hospital, 1865,</i> .....	1868
Joseph C. Snively,.....	" " " " " 1867,.....	"

NAME.	GRADUATE OR LICENTIATE OF	DATE OF MEMBERSHIP.
A. Warner Shepard,.....	<i>Long Island College Hospital</i> , 1866,.....	1868
Wm. Jas. Gilfillan,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.</i> , 1862,.....	"
†Arthur Edw. Spohn,.....	<i>Long Island College Hospital</i> , 1867,.....	"
Charles C. Jewett,.....	<i>N. Y. Medical College</i> , 1854,.....	"
Hiram B. White,.....	<i>Vermont</i> " " 1857,.....	"
Jonathan A. White,.....	" " " 1852,.....	"
Alex. Jos. Rooney,.....	<i>Bellevue Hospital Medical College</i> , 1867,.....	"
George W. Baker,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.</i> , 1864,.....	"
Thos. Naegele DeBowes,.....	<i>University, City of New York</i> , 1858,.....	"
Jerome Walker,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.</i> , 1868,.....	"
*James Bigelow,.....	<i>Bellevue Hospital Medical College</i> , 1866,.....	"
Geo. Aug. Ostrander,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.</i> , 1858,.....	"
Noah Tittemore,.....	<i>University of Vermont</i> , 1863,.....	"
William H. Randolph,.....	" " <i>Michigan</i> , 1862,.....	"
John W. Ostrander,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.</i> , 1866,.....	"
Patrick Pendergast,.....	" " " " " 1853,.....	"
Charles H. Potter,.....	<i>Bellevue Hospital Medical College</i> , 1868,.....	"
Dominick G. Bodkin,.....	<i>University, City of New York</i> , 1866,.....	"
†John M. Kellogg,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.</i> , 1868,.....	"
William H. Harlin,.....	" " " " " 1863,.....	"
James A. Blanchard,.....	" " " " " 1867,.....	"
Chas. Fred. Clark,.....	" " " " " 1866,.....	1869
Chas. Alfred Boner,.....	<i>Harvard University</i> , 1868,.....	"
*Lurad Heath Crook,.....	<i>Bellevue Hospital Medical College</i> , 1865,.....	"
Job Corbin,.....	<i>University of Vermont</i> , 1859,.....	"
Charles H. Terry,.....	<i>Albany Medical College</i> , 1864,.....	"
Albert Coberg Hallam,.....	<i>Medical Institution, Yale College</i> , 1866,.....	"
George Z. Bretz,.....	<i>Long Island College Hospital</i> , 1864,.....	"
Peter Rouse Cortelyou,.....	<i>Bellevue Hospital Medical College</i> , 1867,.....	"
Audley Haslett,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.</i> , 1867,.....	"
G. Rankine White,.....	<i>University of Edinburgh</i> , 1863,.....	"
†Charles W. Vrooman,.....	" " <i>Michigan</i> , 1868,.....	"
*David Richard Klawitter,....	" " <i>Greifswald, Prussia</i> , 1863,.....	"
Chas. Henry Giberson,.....	" " <i>Vermont</i> , 1861,.....	"
John N. Freeman,.....	" " <i>City of New York</i> , 1860,.....	"
Thomas P. Corbally,.....	<i>Bellevue Hospital Medical College</i> , 1868,.....	"
John W. Hamilton,.....	<i>Jefferson Medical College</i> , 1855,.....	"
Nelson Samuel Drake,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.</i> , 1853,.....	"
Thos. Andrew Brady,.....	<i>Bellevue Hospital Medical College</i> , 1867,.....	"
George G. Hopkins,.....	<i>University of Pennsylvania</i> , 1868,.....	"
Wm. Merrill Bullard,.....	" " <i>Goettingen, Germany</i> , 1867,.....	"
Benj. Avery Segur,.....	<i>College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.</i> , 1860,.....	"
William A. Bliss,.....	<i>Albany Medical College</i> , 1866,.....	"
Charles A. H. Szigethy,.....	<i>University, Giessen, Germany</i> ,.....	"
James Watt,.....	<i>Long Island College Hospital</i> , 1866,.....	1870

## CHRONOLOGICAL LIST.

11

N A M E .	G R A D U A T E O R L I C E N C I A T E O F	D A T E O F M E M B E R S H I P .
Joseph Mulreany,.....	Royal College of Surgeons, London and Edinburgh,....	1870
Frank Williams Rockwell,.....	College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1868.....	"
Peter J. Dwyer,.....	Queen's University, Ireland, 1862,.....	"
Samuel B. Childs,.....	University, City of New York, 1860,.....	"
John D. Sullivan,.....	" " " "	1867,.....
Nathaniel Matson,.....	" " " "	1864,.....
William H. Bates,.....	" " " "	1863,.....
†Fred. Wooster Owen,.....	Georgetown Medical College ; University, Paris,.....	"
F. W. Wunderlich,.....	St. Louis Medical College, 1864,.....	"
†Chas. Dana T. Gibson,.....	College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1868,.....	"
Jno. Geo. Shuttleworth,.....	University, City of New York, 1867,.....	"
Charles J. Stahl,.....	" " " "	1869,.....
Edward G. Colton,.....	Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1868,.....	"
†Egbert D. Doolittle,.....	" " " "	1870,.....
Alex. Ross Matheson,.....	University of Michigan, 1870,.....	"
John H. Sterling,.....	" City of New York, 1869,.....	"
Samuel G. Armor,.....	Kemper Medical College, Missouri, 1844,.....	"
Elijah W. Carpenter,.....	Harvard University, 1837,.....	"
Stephen C. Griggs,.....	University, City of New York, 1849,.....	"
*James J. McCarty,.....	College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1868,.....	"
William F. Bedell,.....	University, City of New York, 1867,.....	"
Claude B. Schlatter,.....	" Zurich, Switzerland, 1864,.....	"
George Wackerhagen,.....	College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1869,.....	"
Henry McManus,.....	" " " " "	1871
Henry Clay Matthews,.....	University of Vermont, 1870,.....	"
†Myron J. Davis,.....	Albany Medical College, 1860,.....	"
Geo. Miller Beard,.....	College Physicians and Surgeons, N. N., 1866,.....	"
Arnold Welles Catlin,.....	University of Pennsylvania, 1865,.....	"
Rich'd Gottlob Hesse,.....	" Germany, 1869,.....	"
Charles Jewett,.....	College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1871,.....	"
Edw. Seaman Bunker,.....	Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1871,.....	"
William McCollom,.....	Castleton Medical College, 1853,.....	"
Samuel Santoire,.....	Victoria University, Montreal, 1869,.....	"
Wilbur Fisk Sanford,.....	University, City of New York, 1867,.....	"
John Adam Brodie,.....	College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1855,.....	"
Joseph H. Raymond,.....	" " " " "	1869,.....
Alpheus Benning Crosby,.....	Medical Department, Dartmouth College, 1856,.....	"
Jas. Duncan Wade,.....	University, City of New York, 1866,.....	1872
Cyrus Sweetser Mann,.....	Harvard University, 1848,.....	"
J. Williams Henry,.....	Georgetown, Medical College, 1866,.....	"
John D. Rushmore,.....	College Physicians and Surgeons, 1870,.....	"

\* Deceased.

† Removed.

‡ Expelled.

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

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SAMUEL OSBORN, of New York City,	1827
A. B. COOKE, Surgeon U. S. N.,	1827
RICHARD PENNEL, of New York City,	1829
ALEXANDER E. HOSACK, of New York City,	1832
SIR JAMES Y. SIMPSON, of Edinburgh,	1868
J. MARION SIMS, of New York City,	1868

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## LICENTIATES.

NELSON A. GARRISON,	1824
JOSEPH N. SMITH,	1827
JOHN FRED. SICKELS,	1827
HARTSHORNE GREGORY,	1829
WM. A. CLARKE,	1832
HENRY A. RUDING,	1832
PHILIP HARVEY,	1833
JOHN V. E. VANDERHOEF,	1833
STEPHEN M. DISBROW,	1834
HENRY J. CULLEN,	1843
NELSON J. TUCKER,	1848
JOHN VAN NESS,	1852
WILLIAM H. VAN DUYNE,	1857

PRESIDENTS.

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CORNELIUS LOW,	1822 to 1825
JOSEPH G. T. HUNT,	1825 to 1833
THOMAS W. HENRY,	1831 to 1833
CHARLES BALL,	1833 to 1835
ISAAC I. RAPELYE,	1835
MATTHEW WENDELL,	1836
ADRIAN VANDERVEER,	1837, 1838
JOHN B. ZABRISKIE,	1839
PURCELL COOKE,	1840, 1841
THEO. L. MASON,	1842, 1843
BRADLEY PARKER,	1844
PURCELL COOKE,	1845
J. SULLIVAN THORNE,	1846
LUCIUS HYDE	1847
CHAUNCEY L. MITCHELL,	1848
HENRY J. CULLEN,	1849
JAMES H. HENRY,	1850
SAMUEL J. OSBORN,	1851
GEORGE MARVIN,	1852
ANDREW OTTERSON,	1853, 1854
GEORGE I. BENNET,	1855
T. ANDERSON WADE,	1856
SAMUEL BOYD,	1857
CHAUNCEY L. MITCHELL,	1858, 1859
DANIEL BROOKS,	1860
CHRIS. R. McCLELLAN,	1861
SAMUEL HART,	1862
DEWITT C. ENOS,	1863
JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,	1864
JOHN T. CONKLING,	1865
ANDREW OTTERSON,	1866
WILLIAM W. REESE,	1867
R. CRESSON STILES,	1868, 1869
J. H. HOBART BURGE,	1870, 1871
WM. HENRY THAYER,	1872

**L**I**ST   O*F*   A*C*TIVE   M*E*MBERS.**

Ambrose, Daniel	Gardiner, W. H.	Potter, Chas. H.
Armor, S. G.	Giberson, Chas. H.	Prout, J. S.
Ayling, Geo. F.	Gilfillan, Geo.	
Baker, Geo. W.	Gilfillan, W.	Randolph, Wm. H.
Ball, John	Gilfillan, Wm. J.	Raymond, J. H.
Barber, Isaac H.	Goodridge, J. C., Jr.	Reese, Wm. W.
Barthelmeiss, R.	Goodwin, Francis,	Regan, Matthew F.
Bartlett, H. L.	Gregory, J. Elmore	Rhodes, Robert R.
Bates, W. H.	Griggs, S. C.	Rockwell, Frank W.
Beard, Geo. M.	Hallam, Albert C.	Rooney, Alex. J.
Bedell, W. F.	Hallett, Arnold	Rotton, Otto
Bell, A. Nelson	Halsey, J. Condit,	Rowland, Chas.
Bennet, Geo. I.	Hamilton, John W.	Rushmore, J. D.
Bird, Francis W.	Harlin, W. H.	
Bird, J. R.	Hart, Samuel	Sanford, W. F.
Blanchard, J. A.	Haslett, Audley	Santéire, S.
Bliss, Wm. A.	Hawley, James S.	Schappes, Cornelius H.
Bodkin, D. G.	Henry, James H.	Schenck, Teunis
Boner, Chas. A.	Henry J. W.	Schlatter, C. B.
Brady, John A.	Hesse, R. G.	Segur, B. A.
Brady, T. A.	Hopkins, Geo. G.	Shepard, A. W.
Bretz, Geo. Z.	Howard, Jos.	Shuttleworth, J. G.
Brodie, J. A.	Hutchins, Alex.	Skene, A. J. C.
Brown, Wm. K.	Hutchison, Jos. C.	Smith, Geo. K.
Buell, Richard M.	Hyde, Joel W.	Smith, Horatio S.
Bullard, Wm. M.	Jewett, Charles	Snively, Jos. C.
Bunker, E. S.	Jewett, Charles C.	Sparrow, O. C.
Burge, J. H. Hobart	Johnson, John G.	Speir, S. Fleet
Byrne, John		Squibb, Edw. R.
Caldwell, John J.	Landon, D. S.	Stahl, C. J.
Carpenter, E. W.	Large, Alfred	Sterling, J. H.
Catlin, Arnold W.	Law, Wm., Jr.	Stewart, James
Catlin, Thos. G.	Leach, John T. G.	Stiles, R. Cresson
Chapman, E. N.	Leighton, N. W.	Stone, Richard H.
Childs, S. B.	Little, Alex.	Sullivan, John D.
Clark, Chas. F.	Mann, C. S.	Swalm, Samuel J.
Clark, Joseph E.	Marvin, George	Swift, William
Cochrane, George	Mason, Lewis D.	Szigethy, Chas. A. H.
Colgan, Joseph P.	Mason, Theodore L.	
Colton, E. G.	Matheson, A. R.	Teller, Harrison
Colton, Fred. H.	Mathewson, Arthur	Terry, Chas. H.
Conkling, J. T.	Matson, Nathaniel	Thayer, Wm. Henry
Cooke, C. L.	Matthews, H. C.	Thorne, J. Sullivan
Corbally, Thos. P.	McClellan, Chris. R.	Tittemore, Noah
Corbin, Job	McCollom, Wm.	Turner, Henry C.
Corey, Chas.	McIlroy, Samuel P.	Turner, Jos. M.
Cortelyou, P. R.	McManus, Henry,	
Crane, Jas.	Mitchell, C. L.	Van Ness, John
Crosby, A. B.	Mulhallon, Wm. E.	Vickers, Albert
Cullen, Henry J.	Mulreany, Jos.	
DeBowes, Thos. N.	Newton, Homer G.	Wackerhagen, G.
DeMund, Fred. C.	Nichtern, Ponce M.	Wade, J. D.
Dodge, Daniel A.	Olcott, Cornelius	Wallace, Wm.
Drake, Nelson S.	Olmstead, Saml. H.	Watt, James
Dudley, Wm. H.	Ormiston, Robert	Whaley, E. Arnold
Dwyer, P. J.	Ostrander, F. W.	White, G. Rankine
Elmendorf, J. L. H.	Ostrander, Geo. A.	White, Hiram B.
Farley, James L.	Ostrander, John W.	White, Jona. A.
Fearn, Herbert	Otterson, Andrew,	Wight, Jarvis S.
Fessenden, B. F.	Otterson, Wm. C.	Wilbur, J. G.
Fisk, S. Nelson		Wilde, Thomas
Ford, Nathaniel	Palmedo, Ulric,	Williams, Wm. H.
Freeman, John N.	Pendergast, P.	Willson, A. Duncan
		Wunderlich, F. W.
		Wyckoff, Richard M.
		Young, John S.
		Zabriskie, John L.

# B Y - L A W S

OF THE

## Medical Society of the County of Kings.

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*Amended and adopted January 16th, 1872.*

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### CHAPTER I.

#### TITLE, OFFICERS, AND MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

ART. 1. This Society shall be entitled "THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS." It shall consist of Resident, Non-resident, and Honorary Members.

ART. 2. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer, a Librarian, and five Censors, who shall be elected by ballot, by a majority vote, at the annual meeting.

ART. 3. Stated meetings shall be held on the third Tuesday of each month—that in January shall be the annual meeting. Of these meetings notice shall be given to each member whose name appears on the "List of Active Members."

ART. 4. Special meetings may be called by the President at his own option, or by the request, in writing, of five members, of which due notice shall be given as provided for in the case of stated meetings.

ART. 5. Nominations for officers and delegates shall be made at the December meeting. The Secretary shall have the names of all nominees printed on slips of paper, two of which shall be sent to each active member with the notice of the annual meet-

ing. If, at any election, more than one balloting for any office be required to elect, the name of the candidate having the fewest votes shall be withdrawn after each balloting.

ART. 6. Ten members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business; but for scientific and literary purposes, a quorum shall always be presumed, unless an actual count be called for.

## CHAPTER II.

### ORDER OF BUSINESS AND RULES OF ORDER.

ART. 1. At each monthly meeting, after the presiding officer shall have called the Society to order, the following shall be the Order of Business:

1. Reading of the Minutes.
2. Applications for membership; at the December meeting, nominations for officers and delegates, and reading of amendments to the By-Laws.
3. Report of Council and election of members.
4. Communications, discussions, reading of papers and presentation of specimens, in the order directed by the presiding officer.
5. Report of scientific and other committees.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.

ART 2.—At special meetings, the minutes of previous meetings shall be read so far as they relate to the object for which the meeting was convened, and no further; and business, not specified in the notice sent to members, shall not be transacted.

ART. 3. At the annual meeting, the following shall be the Order of Business:

1. Reading of minutes.
2. Applications for Membership.
3. Election of Officers and Delegates
4. Report of Council.
5. Election of Members.
6. Reports of Treasurer and Librarian.
7. Amendments to By-Laws.

ART. 4. Vacancies may be filled by vote at any stated meeting.

ART. 5. The following shall be the Rules of Order of this Society :

1. Any member who may speak on any subject or question before the Society, shall rise and address the President.

2. Every member shall have the privilege of speaking twice on any question under consideration, but not oftener, unless by permission of the Society.

3. Any member called to order while speaking, shall sit down, and the debate be suspended until the point of order is settled.

4. All questions of order shall be decided by the Chair, subject to an appeal, which shall be determined by vote, without debate.

5. No motion shall be made while a member is speaking ; and in all cases, the mover must rise and address the Chair.

6. All resolutions and amendments shall be offered in writing when required by any member.

7. No motion or resolution shall be considered unless seconded ; nor question, unless stated by the President.

8. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone, to refer or to amend ; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are here arranged. The first three shall be decided without debate.

9. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall be first taken on the highest number, the greatest sum, or longest time proposed.

10. Any member may call for a division of a question, when the sense will admit of it.

11. The yeas and nays on any question when called for by five members present, shall be taken without debate and recorded on the minnites.

12. After any question has been decided, except one of indefinite postponement, any two members who voted in the majority, may, at the same or next stated meeting, move for a

reconsideration thereof; without which, no discussion shall be allowed.

13. All questions of order, not provided for by these rules, shall be determined by parliamentary usage.

## CHAPTER III.

### PRESIDENT.

ART. 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society; to call the meetings to order at the appointed time, and to preserve order and decorum. He may dissolve any meeting that may become disorderly.

ART. 2. He shall perform the duties prescribed by the Statutes, By-Laws and Resolutions of the Society.

ART. 3. He may deliver an inaugural address at the meeting in April.

ART. 4. He shall appoint all committees not otherwise ordered by special resolution.

ART. 5. He shall take the sense of the Society on every motion made and seconded, and declare the result.

ART. 6. He, or any member who may preside, shall have no vote, except on questions where there is an equal division of voices.

ART. 7. He shall give a certificate of membership to all members elect who have signed the By-Laws and paid the initiation fee.

ART. 8. He shall confer a diploma of license on such persons as are certified by the Censors to be qualified for the practice of physic and surgery, on receiving for such diploma the sum of five dollars for the use of the Society.

ART. 9. He shall pay to the Treasurer all moneys he may receive for the use of the Society.

ART. 10. He shall keep on file all documents and certificates in relation to the Society, which are by law deposited with him; and these shall be delivered to his successor.

ART. 11. It shall be his duty to procure papers, communications, &c., on scientific subjects, for presentation and discussion at the stated meetings of the Society,

## CHAPTER IV.

### VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President, in the absence of the President, shall preside, and perform the duties of the President.

## CHAPTER V.

### SECRETARY.

ART. 1. The Secretary shall perform the duties directed by the Statutes, the By-Laws and Resolutions of the Society.

ART. 2. He shall keep in his book a full and distinct record of all the transactions of the Society, and a chronological list of all the members.

ART. 3. He shall publish, at least once in each year, in one or more newspapers, a list of the members of the Society who are not in arrears with the Treasurer, which shall be known as the "List of Active Members."

ART. 4. He shall inform all persons admitted to membership of their election, and notify them to call upon him, pay the initiation fee, and sign the By-Laws; and he shall report at the annual meeting the names of all members elect who have neglected or refused to do so in accordance with the regulations of the Society.

ART. 5. He shall permit no member-elect to sign the By Laws of the Society until the initiation fee be paid.

ART. 6. He shall conduct the correspondence of the Society. He shall retain copies of all letters written by him in behalf of the Society, and preserve on file all letters and communications received by him in his official capacity, and report the same at each stated meeting.

## CHAPTER VI.

### ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

The Assistant Secretary shall issue notices of all meetings of the Society, assist the Secretary in the discharge of his duties, and in his absence perform them.

## CHAPTER VII.

### TREASURER.

ART. 1. The Treasurer shall perform the duties directed by the Statutes, the By-Laws and Resolutions of the Society.

ART. 2. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present a bill of the annual dues to each member every year, showing all arrearages, and to demand payment of the same, at least twice, while unpaid, during the year in which such bill may have been rendered. For this purpose, the Treasurer is authorized to have the necessary blank printed, and to employ a competent collector.

ART. 3. On the written approval of the President, he shall pay all bills of the Society as they become due.

ART. 4. He shall render an account, at every annual meeting, of all the moneys received and expended by him, and of all balances remaining in his hands, and state what assessment will be necessary to cover the expenses of the ensuing year.

ART. 5. He shall report to the Society, at the annual meeting, the names of those on the "List of Active Members," and of those suspended for unpaid dues.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### LIBRARIAN.

The Librarian shall have charge of all books, pamphlets manuscripts, anatomical or pathological specimens, apparatus, instruments, medals, coins, or scientific property, of whatever kind, and affix to each donation the name of the donor; keep a catalogue; observe such rules as shall be prescribed for the regulation of his department, and render a full account thereof, at least once a year, and oftener if required.

## CHAPTER IX.

### CENSORS.

ART. 1. The Censors shall perform the duties prescribed by the Statutes, the By-Laws and Resolutions of the Society.

ART. 2. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the senior Censor shall preside.

ART. 3. The seniority of the Censors shall be determined by the Censors themselves, immediately after their election, and notice thereof shall be given to the President and Secretary.

ART. 4. The Censors shall examine the credentials and investigate the professional and personal character of each candidate for admission to membership, and shall report thereon to the Council as soon as practicable.

ART. 5. They shall examine all applicants for license to practice physic and surgery, who have complied with the requisitions of the Statutes of the State, and the By-Laws of the Society; and shall give to those qualified a certificate to that effect, addressed to the President.

## CHAPTER X.

### THE COUNCIL.

ART. 1. The officers of the Society shall constitute the Council.

ART. 2. The Council shall meet on the Wednesday preceding each annual and stated meeting of the Society.

ART. 3. The President may call a meeting of the Council whenever he may deem it necessary.

ART. 4. The President or Vice-President together with three Censors, shall constitute a quorum for the examination of candidates for license; but any four members may constitute a quorum for the transaction of other business.

ART. 5. The journal of the proceedings of the Council shall be kept by the Secretary, and read at each annual meeting, together with the names of the attending and absent members; and if it shall appear that any member has been absent from three stated meetings in succession, without having assigned a satisfactory reason, he shall be ineligible to office for the ensuing year.

ART. 6. The Council shall make the necessary arrangements for the meetings of the Society, and execute such other duties as the Society may direct. Its action shall at all times be subject to the approval of the Society.

ART. 7. The Council may make rules and regulations for its own government, consistent with the By-Laws of the Society.

ART. 8. It shall be the duty of the Council to take cognizance of breaches of the precepts of medical ethics, which shall be laid before it, and it may report the results of its proceedings thereon to the Society, if it think proper.

## CHAPTER XI.

### DELEGATES.

The Delegates shall perform the duties required by the Statutes of the State, and support the honor and dignity, and obey the orders and resolutions, of the Society.

## CHAPTER XII.

### RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS.

ART. 1. The resident members shall consist of physicians and surgeons only.

ART. 2. To support the honor and dignity of the medical profession, and discharge the duties of a practitioner with fidelity and integrity is the duty of each member.

ART. 3. It shall be the duty of every member to observe the codes of medical ethics adopted by this Society.

ART. 4. Members, on entering, shall write their names in a register provided for this purpose by the Secretary.

ART. 5. Every member shall observe order and decorum in the meetings, and pay due respect to the officers and members.

ART. 6. Members who shall not have paid the annual dues for two years in succession, after having been twice, in each year, called upon to do so, are declared to be "in arrears with the Treasurer," and their names shall appear on his list of members suspended for unpaid dues.

ART. 7. Members "in arrears with the Treasurer" shall neither be eligible to office, nor entitled to vote at any annual meeting; neither shall they be entitled to the privilege of being notified

of the meetings, nor of receiving publications from, or through, the Society.

ART. 8. Any member who shall continue "in arrears with the Treasurer" for one year, after having twice received due notice of the existence of this By-Law and of the amount due from him, shall be no longer considered a member; and he shall not be re-instated except in conformity with Chapter XIII of these By-Laws, after the payment of all arrears, unless the Society shall, by special vote of two-thirds of those present at a stated meeting, otherwise determine. This By-Law shall be printed on all bills sent to members by the Treasurer.

ART. 9. Any member, not in arrears with the Society, who may permanently remove from the County of Kings, shall be known as a Non-Resident Member. Such member shall not be required to contribute to the funds of the Society, shall not vote at any election, be eligible to any office or appointment, or receive notices or publications from or through the Society; but in all other respects, shall enjoy every right and privilege of a resident member.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

ART. 1. Applications for membership shall be made at the stated meetings.

ART. 2. The documents and testimonials relative to a candidate's professional and personal qualifications, shall be placed in the hands of the Secretary, who shall lay them before the Censors and Council. It shall be their duty to examine all such credentials, and upon the evidence presented accept or reject the candidate.

ART. 3. If the candidate be accepted, the Council shall so report to the Society at a stated meeting, and after the next succeeding stated meeting, the President shall give said candidate a certificate of membership—provided, however, that before this certificate is issued, any member may demand (in writing, if not present) a ballot on the candidate's election. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members present shall be necessary to elect.

Art. 4. Every person thus admitted, shall, within three months thereafter, pay an initiation fee of five dollars (which shall relieve him from any further assessment during the year in which it is paid), sign the By-Laws, giving his age, place of birth, and the name of the institution whence he graduated, or forfeit his election.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### ETHICS AND DISCIPLINE.

ART. 1. The precepts of the Code of Medical Ethics of the American Medical Association shall be binding on the members of this Society, and any disregard or violation thereof shall be cause for investigation.

ART. 2. The Council shall take cognizance of all complaints of breaches of the Code of Ethics, which may be laid before it, and endeavor to reclaim offenders, before proceeding formally against them.

ART. 3. Charges of violation of the laws or ethics of the Society, or immoral conduct, shall be presented to the President in writing, enclosed in a sealed envelope, with the words "Charges against a member" written upon it.

ART. 4. The President, on receiving such charges, shall notify the Council to meet and examine the same, and the evidence thereon.

ART. 5. If a majority of the Council shall be of opinion that the charges are well founded, they shall serve a copy of them upon the accused, and cause a special meeting of the Council to be called to investigate them; of which meeting the accused shall have at least ten days' notice, in writing, with an invitation to be present.

ART. 6. After the investigation of charges, the Council may, at its option, drop them, or report them to the Society and recommend some course of action thereon.

ART. 7. Discipline by the Society may be of three kinds: Admonition, Suspension and Expulsion, and shall require the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members present, when such action has been recommended by the Council, or of three-fourths when not recommended by the Council.

## CHAPTER XV.

## ASSESSMENTS.

The Society, at the Annual meeting, shall order such assessments on the Resident Members as shall meet the yearly expenses, and all debts of the Society.

## CHAPTER XVI.

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

ART. 1. Honorary members may be nominated at any stated meeting, and elected by a two thirds vote at any subsequent stated meeting.

ART. 2. Not more than three honorary members shall be annually elected.

ART. 3. Honorary members may take part in debate, but shall not be entitled to vote.

## CHAPTER XVII.

## LICENTIATES.

ART. 1. Every candidate for license to practice physic or surgery, who shall have complied with the requisitions of the Statutes of the State, with regard to the term of study and other particulars, shall be examined by the Censors, on paying to them the sum of ten dollars, for the use of the Society.

ART. 2. Every person who, upon examination by the Censors, shall be found qualified for the practice of medicine and surgery, shall receive from them a certificate to that effect, addressed to the President of the Society, who shall thereupon confer on him the following Diploma :—

*To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom they may in any wise concern :*

The President and Members of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, send greeting :—Whereas, (insert name and country of the candidate) hath exhibited unto us satisfactory testimony that he has studied physic and surgery for the term and in the manner directed by law: and has also, upon examination by our Censors, given sufficient proofs of his proficiency in the healing art, and of his moral character: Therefore, by virtue of the power vested in us by law, we do grant unto the said (insert the name of the candidate) the privilege of practising physic and surgery in this State,

together with all the rights and immunities which usually appertain to physicians and surgeons.

In witness whereof, we have granted this Diploma, sealed with our seal, and testified by our President and Secretary, at (insert place, day and year.)

ART. 4. Every person admitted to the practice of physic and surgery, shall sign the following declaration, viz.:—

I, A. B., do solemnly declare, that I will honestly, virtuously and chastely conduct myself in the practice of physic and surgery, and that I will, with fidelity and honor, do everything in my power for the benefit of the sick committed to my charge.

This declaration, so signed, shall be preserved among the archives of the Society.

ART. 5. Every person receiving a diploma of license, shall be notified by the Secretary that he must deposit a copy of the same with the Clerk of the County in which he may reside; and that, until this be done, he is subject to penalty as an illegal practitioner.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### AMENDMENTS, &c.

ART. 1. Amendments proposed to these By-Laws can only be adopted at annual meetings. They shall be proposed in writing at any previous stated meeting, and the concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members present, shall be necessary for their adoption. At the December meeting, all proposed amendments shall be read to the Society.

ART. 2. At any stated meeting, any By-Law may be suspended for any length of time short of the next annual meeting of the Society, by the concurrent vote of three-fourths of the members present, the motion to that effect being presented in writing.

## CODE OF ETHICS

OF THE

# AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

ADOPTED BY THE

## MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS,

JUNE 18, 1867.

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This Code of Ethics was adopted by the Society, in addition to their former excellent Code, in compliance with a resolution of the American Medical Association, requiring all State or Local Societies to do so, who desire to be represented in that body.



# CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

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OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO THEIR PATIENTS, AND OF  
THE OBLIGATIONS OF PATIENTS TO THEIR PHYSICIANS.

## Art. I.—*Duties of physicians to their patients.*

§ 1. A physician should not only be ever ready to obey the calls of the sick, but his mind ought also to be imbued with the greatness of his mission, and the responsibility he habitually incurs in its discharge. These obligations are the more deep and enduring, because there is no tribunal other than his own conscience to adjudge penalties for carelessness or neglect. Physicians should, therefore, minister to the sick with due impressions of the importance of their office; reflecting that the ease, the health and the lives of those committed to their charge, depend on their skill, attention and fidelity. They should study, also, in their deportment, so to unite *tenderness* with *firmness*, and *condescension* with *authority*, as to inspire the minds of their patients with gratitude, respect and confidence.

§ 2. Every case committed to the charge of a physician should be treated with attention, steadiness and humanity. Reasonable indulgence should be granted to the mental imbecility and caprices of the sick. Secrecy and delicacy, when required by peculiar circumstances, should be strictly observed; and the familiar and confidential intercourse to which physicians are admitted in their professional visits, should be used with discretion, and with the most scrupulous regard to fidelity and honor. The obligation of secrecy extends beyond the period of professional services;—none of the privacies of personal and domestic life, no infirmity of disposition or flaw of character observed during professional attendance should ever be divulged by the physician, except when he is imperatively required to do so. The force and necessity of this obligation are indeed so great, that professional men have, under

certain circumstances, been protected in their observance of secrecy by courts of justice.

§ 3. Frequent visits to the sick are, in general, requisite, since they enable the physician to arrive at a more perfect knowledge of the disease—to meet promptly every change which may occur, and also tend to preserve the confidence of the patient. But unnecessary visits are to be avoided, as they give useless anxiety to the patient, tend to diminish the authority of the physician, and render him liable to be suspected of interested motives.

§ 4. A physician should not be forward to make gloomy prognostications, because they savor of empiricism, by magnifying the importance of his services in the treatment or cure of the disease. But he should not fail, on proper occasions, to give to the friends of the patient timely notice of danger when it really occurs; and even to the patient himself, if absolutely necessary. This office, however, is so peculiarly alarming when executed by him, that it ought to be declined whenever it can be assigned to any other person of sufficient judgment and delicacy. For, the physician should be the minister of hope and comfort to the sick; that, by such cordials to the drooping spirit, he may smooth the bed of death, revive expiring life, and counteract the depressing influence of those maladies which often disturb the tranquility of the most resigned in their last moments. The life of a sick person can be shortened, not only by the acts, but also by the words or the manner of a physician. It is, therefore, a sacred duty to guard himself carefully in this respect, and avoid all things which have a tendency to discourage the patient and to depress his spirits.

§ 5. A physician ought not to abandon a patient because the case is deemed incurable; for his attendance may continue to be highly useful to the patient, and comforting to the relatives around him, even in the last period of a fatal malady, by alleviating pain and other symptoms, and by soothing mental anguish. To decline attendance, under such circumstances, would be sacrificing to fanciful delicacy and mistaken liberality, that moral duty, which is independent of, and far superior to, all pecuniary consideration.

6. Consultations should be promoted in difficult or protracted cases, as they give rise to confidence, energy, and more enlarged views in practice.

§ 7. The opportunity which a physician not unfrequently enjoys of promoting and strengthening the good resolutions of his patients, suffering under the consequences of vicious conduct, ought never to be neglected. His counsels, or even remonstrances, will give satisfaction, not offence, if they be proffered with politeness, and evince a genuine love of virtue, accompanied by a sincere interest in the welfare of the person to whom they are addressed.

ART. II.—*Obligations of patients to their physicians.*

§ 1. The members of the medical profession, upon whom is enjoined the performance of so many important and arduous duties towards the community, and who are required to make so many sacrifices of comfort, ease and health, for the welfare of those who avail themselves of their services, certainly have a right to expect and require, that their patients should entertain a just sense of the duties which they owe to their medical attendants.

§ 2. The first duty of a patient is to select as his medical adviser one who has received a regular professional education. In no trade or occupation, do mankind rely on the skill of an untaught artist; and in medicine, confessedly the most difficult and intricate of the sciences, the world ought not to suppose that knowledge is intuitive.

§ 3. Patients should prefer a physician whose habits of life are regular, and who is not devoted to company, pleasure or to any pursuit incompatible with his professional obligations. A patient should, also, confide the care of himself and family, as much as possible, to one physician; for a medical man who has become acquainted with the peculiarities of constitution, habits and pre-dispositions of those he attends, is more likely to be successful in his treatment than one who does not possess that knowledge.

A patient who has thus selected his physician, should always apply for advice in what may appear to him trivial cases, for the most fatal results often supervene on the slightest accidents. It is of still more importance that he should apply for assistance in the forming stage of violent diseases; it is to a neglect of this precept that medicine owes much of the uncertainty and imperfection with which it has been reproached.

§ 4. Patients should faithfully and unreservedly communicate to their physician the supposed cause of their disease. This is the more important, as many diseases of a mental origin simulate those depending on external causes, and yet are only to be cured by ministering to the mind diseased. A patient should never be afraid of thus making his physician his friend and adviser: he should always bear in mind that a medical man is under the strongest obligations of secrecy. Even the female sex should never allow feelings of shame or delicacy to prevent their disclosing the seat, symptoms and causes of complaints peculiar to them. However commendable a modest reserve may be in the common occurrences of life, its strict observance in medicine is often attended with the most serious consequences, and a patient may sink under a painful and loathsome disease, which might have been readily prevented had timely intimation been given to the physician.

§ 5. A patient should never weary his physician with a tedious detail of events or matters not appertaining to his disease. Even as relates to his actual symptoms, he will convey much more real information by giving clear answers to interrogatories, than by the most minute account of his own framing. Neither should he obtrude upon the physician the details of his business nor the history of his family concerns.

§ 6. The obedience of a patient to the prescriptions of his physician should be prompt and implicit. He should never permit his own crude opinions as to their fitness to influence his attention to them. A failure in one particular may render an otherwise judicious treatment dangerous, and even fatal. This remark is equally applicable to diet, drink and exercise. As patients become convalescent, they are very apt to suppose that the rules prescribed for them may be disregarded, and the consequence, but too often, is a relapse. Patients should never allow themselves to be persuaded to take any medicine whatever, that may be recommended to them by self-constituted doctors and doctresses who are so frequently met with, and who pretend to possess infallible remedies for the cure of every disease. However simple some of their prescriptions may appear to be, it often happens that they are productive of much mischief, and in all

cases they are injurious, by contravening the plan of treatment adopted by the physician.

§ 7. A patient should, if possible, avoid even the *friendly visits of a physician* who is not attending him—and when he does receive them, he should never converse on the subject of his disease, as an observation may be made, without any intention of interference, which may destroy his confidence in the course he is pursuing, and induce him to neglect the directions prescribed to him. A patient should never send for a consulting physician without the express consent of his own medical attendant. It is of great importance that physicians should act in concert; for, although their modes of treatment may be attended with equal success when employed singly, yet conjointly they are very likely to be productive of disastrous results.

§ 8. When a patient wishes to dismiss his physician, justice and common courtesy require that he should declare his reasons for so doing.

§ 9. Patients should always, when practicable, send for their physician in the morning, before his usual hour of going out; for, by being early aware of the visits he has to pay during the day, the physician is able to apportion his time in such a manner as to prevent any interference of engagements. Patients should also avoid calling on their medical adviser unnecessarily during the hours of meals or sleep. They should always be in readiness to receive the visits of their physician, as the detention of a few minutes is often of serious inconvenience to him.

§ 10. A patient should, after his recovery, entertain a just and enduring sense of the value of the services rendered him by his physician; for these are of such a character, that no mere pecuniary acknowledgment can repay or cancel them.

#### OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO EACH OTHER, AND TO THE PROFESSION AT LARGE.

##### ART. I.—*Duties for the support of professional character.*

§ 1. Every individual, on entering the profession, as he becomes thereby entitled to all its privileges and immunities, incurs an obligation to exert his best abilities to maintain its dignity and honor, to exalt its standing, and to extend the bounds of its use-

fulness. He should, therefore, observe strictly such laws as are instituted for the government of its members;—should avoid all contumelious and sarcastic remarks relative to the faculty, as a body; and while, by unwearied diligence, he resorts to every honorable means of enriching the science, he should entertain a due respect for his seniors, who have, by their labors, brought it to the elevated condition in which he finds it.

§ 2. There is no profession, from the members of which greater purity of character, and a higher standard of moral excellence are required, than the medical; and to attain such eminence, is a duty every physician owes alike to his profession and to his patients. It is due to the latter, as without it he cannot command their respect and confidence; and to both, because no scientific attainments can compensate for the want of correct moral principles. It is also incumbent upon the faculty to be temperate in all things, for the practice of physic requires the unremitting exercise of a clear and vigorous understanding; and on emergencies, for which no professional man should be unprepared, a steady hand, an acute eye and an unclouded head may be essential to the well-being, and even to the life, of a fellow-creature.

§ 3. It is derogatory to the dignity of the profession to resort to public advertisements, or private cards, or handbills, inviting the attention of individuals affected with particular diseases—publicly offering advice and medicine to the poor gratis, or promising radical cures; or to publish cases and operations in the daily prints, or suffer such publications to be made; to invite laymen to be present at operations; to boast of cures and remedies; to adduce certificates of skill and success, or to perform any other similar acts. These are the ordinary practices of empirics, and are highly reprehensible in a regular physician.

§ 4. Equally derogatory to professional character is it for a physician to hold a patent for any surgical instrument or medicine; or to dispense a secret *nostrum*, whether it be the composition or exclusive property of himself or of others. For, if such nostrum be of real efficacy, any concealment regarding it is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality; and if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance or fraudulent avarice. It is also reprehensible for

physicians to give certificates attesting the efficacy of patent or secret medicines, or in any way to promote the use of them.

#### ART. II.—*Professional services of physicians to each other.*

§ 1. All practitioners of medicine, their wives, and their children while under the paternal care, are entitled to the gratuitous services of any one or more of the faculty residing near them, whose assistance may be desired. A physician afflicted with disease is usually an incompetent judge of his own case; and the natural anxiety and solicitude which he experiences at the sickness of a wife, a child, or any one who, by the ties of consanguinity, is rendered peculiarly dear to him, tend to obscure his judgment, and produce timidity and irresolution in his practice. Under such circumstances medical men are peculiarly dependent upon each other, and kind offices and professional aid should always be cheerfully and gratuitously afforded. Visits ought not, however, to be obtruded officiously; as such unasked civility may give rise to embarrassment, or interfere with that choice on which confidence depends. But if a distant member of the faculty, whose circumstances are affluent, request attendance, and an honorarium be offered, it should not be declined; for no pecuniary obligation ought to be imposed, which the party receiving it would wish not to incur.

#### ART. III.—*Of the duties of physicians as respects vicarious offices.*

§ 1. The affairs of life, the pursuit of health, and the various accidents and contingencies to which a medical man is peculiarly exposed, sometimes require him temporarily to withdraw from his duties to his patients, and to request some of his professional brethren to officiate for him. Compliance with this request is an act of courtesy, which should always be performed with the utmost consideration for the interest and character of the family physician, and when exercised for a short period, all the pecuniary obligations for such services should be awarded to him. But if a member of the profession neglect his business in quest of pleasure and amusement, he cannot be considered as entitled to the advantages of the frequent and long-continued exercise of this fraternal courtesy, without awarding to the physician who officiates the fees arising from the discharge of his professional duties.

In obstetrical and important surgical cases, which give rise to unusual fatigue, anxiety and responsibility, it is just that the fees accruing therefrom should be awarded to the physician who officiates.

ART. IV.—*Of the duties of physicians in regard to consultations.*

§ 1. A regular medical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements, and ought to be the only acknowledged right of an individual to the exercise and honors of his profession. Nevertheless, as in consultations the good of the patient is the sole object in view, and this is often dependent on personal confidence, no intelligent regular practitioner, who has a license to practise from some medical board of known and acknowledged respectability, recognized by this Association, and who is in good moral and professional standing in the place in which he resides, should be fastidiously excluded from fellowship, or his aid refused in consultation, when it is requested by the patient. But no one can be considered as a regular practitioner, or a fit associate in consultation, whose practice is based on an exclusive dogma, to the rejection of the accumulated experience of the profession, and of the aids actually furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology and organic chemistry.

§ 2. In consultations, no rivalry or jealousy should be indulged; candor, probity and all due respect should be exercised towards the physician having charge of the case.

§ 3. In consultations, the attending physician should be the first to propose the necessary questions to the sick; after which the consulting physician should have the opportunity to make such further inquiries of the patient as may be necessary to satisfy him of the true character of the case. Both physicians should then retire to a private place for deliberation; and the one first in attendance should then communicate the directions agreed upon to the patient or his friends, as well as any opinions it may be thought proper to express. But no statement or discussion of it should take place before the patient or his friends, except in the presence of all the faculty attending, and by their common consent; and no *opinions* or *prognostications* should be delivered which are not the result of previous deliberation and concurrence.

§ 4. In consultations, the physician in attendance should deliver

his opinion first; and when there are several consulting, they should deliver their opinions in the order in which they have been called in. No decision, however, should restrain the attending physician from making such variations in the mode of treatment, as any subsequent unexpected change in the character of the case may demand. But such variation, and the reasons for it, ought to be carefully detailed at the next meeting in consultation. The same privilege belongs also to the consulting physician, if he is sent for in an emergency, when the regular physician is out of the way, and similar explanations must be made by him at the next consultation.

§ 5. The utmost punctuality should be observed in the visits of physicians when they are to hold consultation together, and this is generally practicable, for society has been considerate enough to allow the plea of a professional engagement to take precedence of all others, and to be an ample reason for the relinquishment of any present occupation. But, as professional engagements may sometimes interfere, and delay one of the parties, the physician who first arrives should wait for his associate a reasonable period, after which, the consultation should be considered as postponed to a new appointment. If it is the attending physician who is present, he will of course see the patient and prescribe; but if it be the consulting one, he should retire, except in case of emergency, or when he has been called from a considerable distance, in which latter case he may examine the patient, and give his opinion in *writing*, and *under seal*, to be delivered to his associate.

§ 6. In consultations, theoretical discussions should be avoided, as occasioning perplexity and loss of time. For there may be much diversity of opinion concerning speculative points, with perfect agreement in those modes of practice which are founded, not on hypothesis, but on experience and observation.

§ 9. All discussions in consultation should be held as secret and confidential. Neither by words nor manner should any of the parties to a consultation assert, or insinuate, that any part of the treatment pursued did not receive his assent. The responsibility must be equally divided between the medical attendants—they must equally share the credit of success, as well as the blame of failure.

§ 8. Should an irreconcilable diversity of opinion occur when

several physicians are called upon to consult together, the opinion of the majority should be considered as decisive; but if the numbers be equal on each side, then the decision should rest with the attending physician. It may, moreover, sometimes happen, that two physicians cannot agree in their views of the nature of a case, and the treatment to be pursued. This is a circumstance much to be deplored, and should always be avoided, if possible, by mutual concessions, as far as they can be justified by a conscientious regard for the dictates of judgment. But in the event of its occurrence, a third physician should, if practicable, be called to act as umpire; and if circumstances prevent the adoption of this course, it must be left to the patient to select the physician in whom he is most willing to confide. But, as every physician relies upon the rectitude of his judgment, he should, when left in the minority, politely and consistently retire from any further deliberation in the consultation, or participation in the management of the case.

§ 9. As circumstances sometimes occur to render a *special consultation* desirable, when the continued attendance of two physicians might be objectionable to the patient, the member of the faculty whose assistance is required in such cases, should sedulously guard against all future unsolicited attendance. As such consultations require an extraordinary portion both of time and attention, at least a double honorarium may be reasonably expected.

§ 10. A physician who is called upon to consult, should observe the most honorable and scrupulous regard for the character and standing of the practitioner in attendance; the practice of the latter, if necessary, should be justified as far as it can be, consistently with a conscientious regard for truth, and no hint or insinuation should be thrown out which could impair the confidence reposed in him, or affect his reputation. The consulting physician should also carefully refrain from any of those extraordinary attentions or assiduities, which are too often practised by the dishonest for the base purpose of gaining applause, or ingratiating themselves into the favor of families and individuals.

#### ART. V.—*Duties of physicians in cases of interference.*

§ 1. Medicine is a liberal profession, and those admitted into its

ranks should found their expectations of practice upon the extent of their qualifications, not on intrigue or artifice.

§ 2. A physician in his intercourse with a patient under the care of another practitioner, should observe the strictest caution and reserve. No meddling inquiries should be made—no disingenuous hints given relative to the nature and treatment of his disorder; nor any course of conduct pursued that may directly or indirectly tend to diminish the trust reposed in the physician employed.

§ 3. The same circumspection and reserve should be observed when, from motives of business or friendship, a physician is prompted to visit an individual who is under the direction of another practitioner. Indeed, such visits should be avoided, except under peculiar circumstances; and when they are made, no particular inquiries should be instituted relative to the nature of the disease, or the remedies employed, but the topics of conversation should be as foreign to the case as circumstances will admit.

§ A physician ought not to take charge of, or prescribe for, a patient who has recently been under the care of another member of the faculty in the same illness, except in cases of sudden emergency, or in consultation with the physician previously in attendance, or when the latter has relinquished the case, or been regularly notified that his services are no longer desired. Under such circumstances, no unjust and illiberal insinuations should be thrown out in relation to the conduct or practice previously pursued, which should be justified as far as candor and regard for truth and probity will permit; for it often happens, that patients become dissatisfied when they do not experience immediate relief, and, as many diseases are naturally protracted, the want of success, in the first stage of treatment, affords no evidence of a lack of professional knowledge and skill.

§ 5. When a physician is called to an urgent case, because the family attendant is not at hand, he ought, unless his assistance in consultation be desired, to resign the care of the patient to the latter immediately on his arrival.

§ 6. It often happens in cases of sudden illness, or of recent accidents and injuries, owing to the alarm and anxiety of friends, that a number of physicians are simultaneously sent for. Under these circumstances, courtesy should assign the patient to the first

who arrives, who should select from those present any additional assistance that he may deem necessary. In all such cases, however, the physician who officiates should request the family physician, if there be one, to be called, and, unless his further attendance be requested, should resign the case to the latter on his arrival.

§ 7. When a physician is called to the patient of another practitioner, in consequence of the sickness or absence of the latter, he ought, on the return or recovery of the regular attendant, and with the consent of the patient, to surrender the case.

§ 8. A physician, when visiting a sick person in the country, may be desired to see a neighboring patient who is under the regular direction of another physician, in consequence of some sudden change or aggravation of symptoms. The conduct to be pursued on such an occasion is to give advice adapted to present circumstances; to interfere no further than is absolutely necessary with the general plan of treatment; to assume no future direction, unless it be expressly desired; and, in this last case, to request an immediate consultation with the the practitioner previously employed.

§ 9. A wealthy physician should not give advice *gratis* to the affluent; because his doing so is an injury to his professional brethren. The office of a physician can never be supported as an exclusively beneficent one; and it is defrauding, in some degree, the common funds for its support, when fees are dispensed with which might be justly claimed.

§ 10. When a physician who has been engaged to attend a case of midwifery is absent, and another is sent for, if delivery is accomplished during the attendance of the latter, he is entitled to the fee, but should resign the patient to the practitioner first engaged.

#### ART. VI.—*Of differences between physicians.*

§ 1. Diversity of opinion and opposition of interest, may, in the medical as in other professions, sometimes occasion controversy and even contention. Whenever such cases unfortunately occur, and cannot be immediately terminated, they should be referred to the arbitration of a sufficient number of physicians or a *court-medical*.

§ 2. As peculiar reserve must be maintained by physicians towards the public, in regard to professional matters, and as there exist numerous points in medical ethics and etiquette through which the feelings of medical men may be painfully assailed in their intercourse with each other, and which cannot be understood or appreciated by general society, neither the subject-matter of differences, nor the adjudication of the arbitrators, should be made public, as publicity in a case of this nature may be personally injurious to the individuals concerned, and can hardly fail to bring discredit on the faculty.

#### ART. VII.—*Of pecuniary acknowledgments.*

Some general rules should be adopted by the faculty, in every town or district, relative to *pecuniary acknowledgments* from their patients; and it should be deemed a point of honor to adhere to these rules with as much uniformity as varying circumstances will admit.

### OF THE DUTIES OF THE PROFESSION TO THE PUBLIC, AND OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE PUBLIC TO THE PROFESSION.

#### ART. I.—*Duties of the profession to the public.*

§ 1. As good citizens, it is the duty of physicians to be ever vigilant for the welfare of the community, and to bear their part in sustaining its institutions and burdens; they should also be ever ready to give counsel to the public in relation to matters especially appertaining to their profession, as on subjects of medical police, public hygiene and legal medicine. It is their province to enlighten the public in regard to quarantine regulations—the location, arrangements and dietaries of hospitals, asylums, schools, prisons and similar institutions—in relation to the medical police of towns, as drainage, ventilation, etc.—and in regard to measures for the prevention of epidemic diseases; and to continue their labors for the alleviation of the suffering, even at the jeopardy of their own lives.

§ 2. Medical men should also be always ready, when called on by the legally constituted authorities, to enlighten coroners' inquests and courts of justice, on subjects strictly medical—such as involve questions relating to sanity, legitimacy, murder by poisons

or other violent means, and in regard to the various other subjects embraced in the science of Medical Jurisprudence. But in these cases, and especially where they are required to make a *post-mortem* examination, it is just, in consequence of the time, labor and skill required, and the responsibility and risk they incur, that the public should award them a proper honorarium.

§ 3. There is no profession, by the members of which eleemosynary services are more liberally dispensed, than the medical, but justice requires that some limits should be placed to the performance of such good offices. Poverty, professional brotherhood and certain of the public duties referred to in the first section of this article, should always be recognized as presenting valid claims for gratuitous services ; but neither institutions endowed by the public or by rich individuals, societies for mutual benefit, for the insurance of lives or for analogous purposes, nor any profession or occupation, can be admitted to possess such privilege. Nor can it be justly expected of physicians to furnish certificates of inability to serve on juries, to perform militia duty, or to testify to the state of health of persons wishing to insure their lives, obtain pensions or the like, without a pecuniary acknowledgment. But to individuals in indigent circumstances, such professional services should always be cheerfully and freely accorded.

§ 4. It is the duty of physicians, who are frequent witnesses of the enormities committed by quackery, and the injury to health and even the destruction of life caused by the use of quack medicines, to enlighten the public on these subjects, to expose the injuries sustained by the unwary from the devices and pretensions of artful empirics and impostors. Physicians ought to use all the influence which they may possess, as professors in Colleges of Pharmacy, and by exercising their option in regard to the shops to which their prescriptions shall be sent, to discourage druggists and apothecaries from vending quack or secret medicines, or from being in any way engaged in their manufacture and sale.

#### ART. II.—*Obligations of the public to physicians.*

§ 1. The benefits accruing to the public, directly and indirectly, from the active and unwearied beneficence of the profession, are so numerous and important, that physicians are justly entitled to

the utmost consideration and respect from the community. The public ought likewise to entertain a just appreciation of medical qualifications; to make a proper discrimination between true science and the assumptions of ignorance and empiricism—to afford every encouragement and facility for the acquisition of medical education—and no longer to allow the statute-books to exhibit the anomaly of exacting knowledge from physicians, under a liability to heavy penalties, and of making them obnoxious to punishment for resorting to the only means of obtaining it.

## C O R R I G E N D A .

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Page 3, line 2.—read February 25, 1822.

“ 9, “ 27.—dele \* before J. L. H. Elmendorf.

“ 11.—add the following names :

Robert Nutting Atwood,.....	<i>University of Vermont</i> , 1861,.....	1872
John Fred. Barnett,.....	<i>Medical Institution of Yale College</i> , 1869,.....	“
William H. Caemmerer,.....	<i>University of Jena, Saxony</i> , 1847,.....	“
Samuel Sherwell,.....	<i>Bellevue Hospital Medical College</i> , 1868,.....	“
Henry Nash Read,.....	<i>Long Island College Hospital</i> , 1870,.....	“
Lewis Stephen Pilcher,.....	<i>University of Michigan</i> , 1666.....	“

Page 14, add the following names :

Atwood, R. N.

Caemmerer, W. H.

Read, H. N.

Barnett, J. F.

Pilcher, L. S.

Sherwell, S.

Walker, J.

